

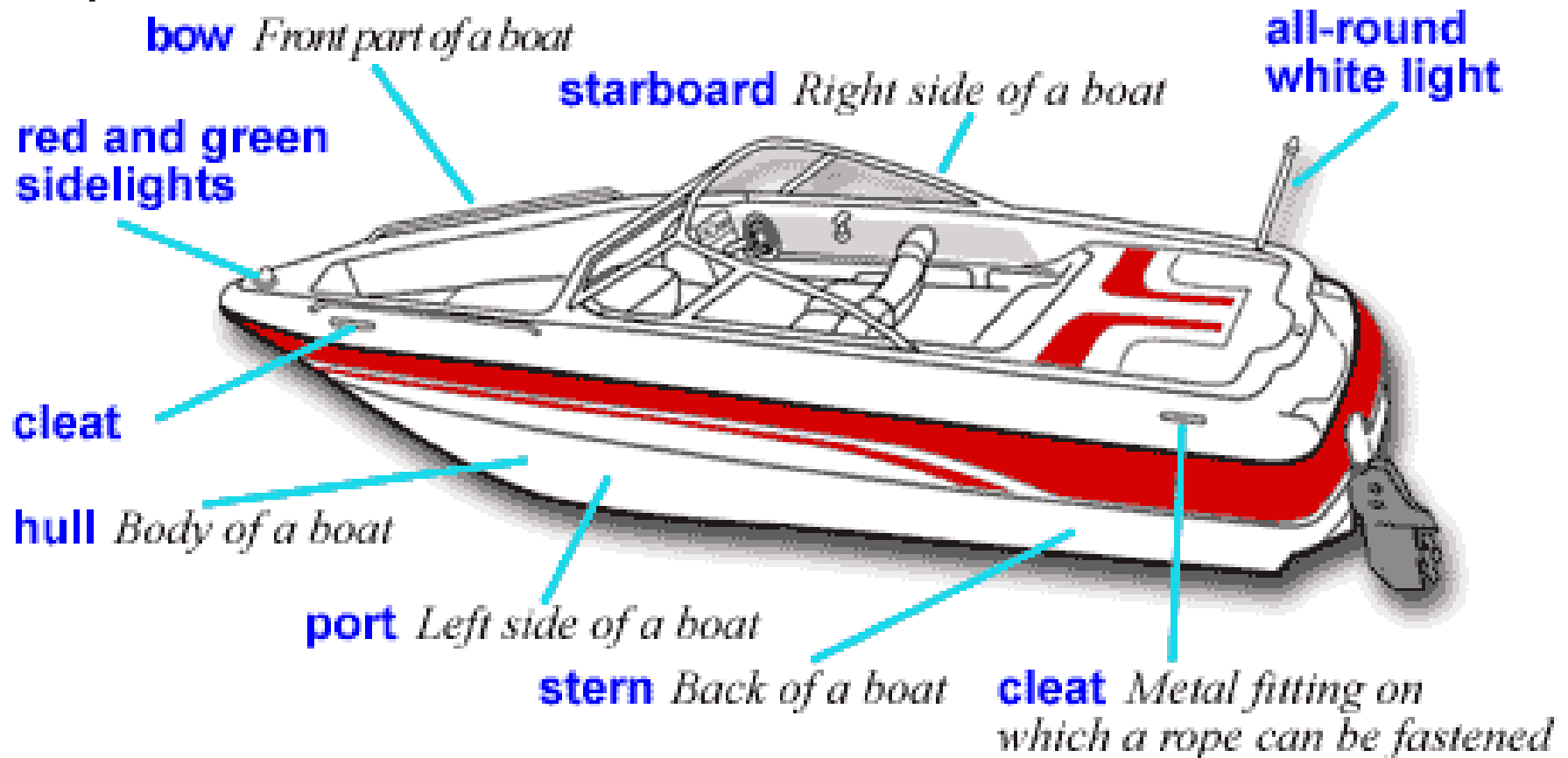


Boat Orientation

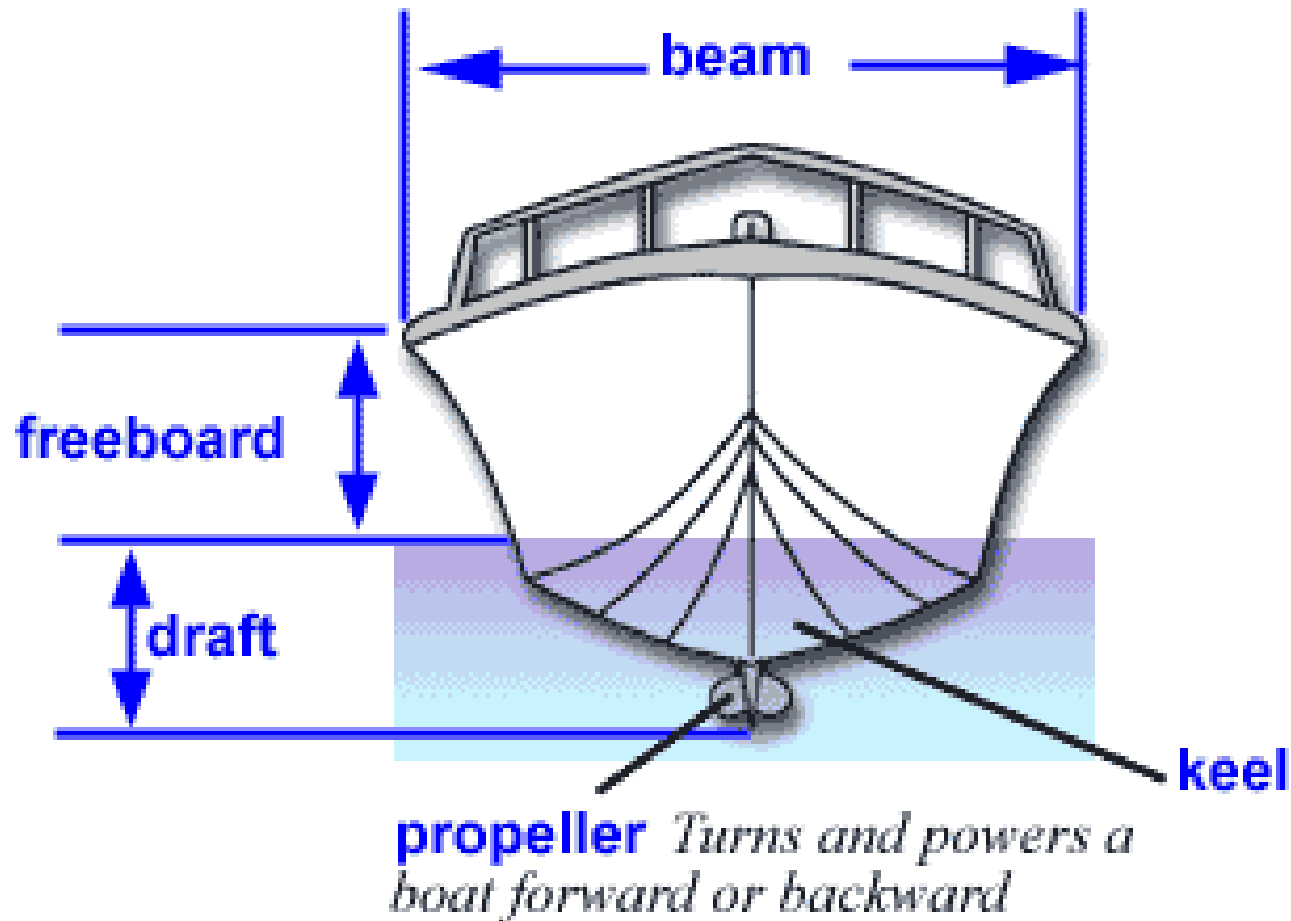
Objectives:

- Identify parts of various boats
- List hull types and shapes
- List Vessel Classes
- Define Types of Motors
- Define Capacity Plate as lbs or People
- Explain the Importance of a Float Plan

Introduction to Boats



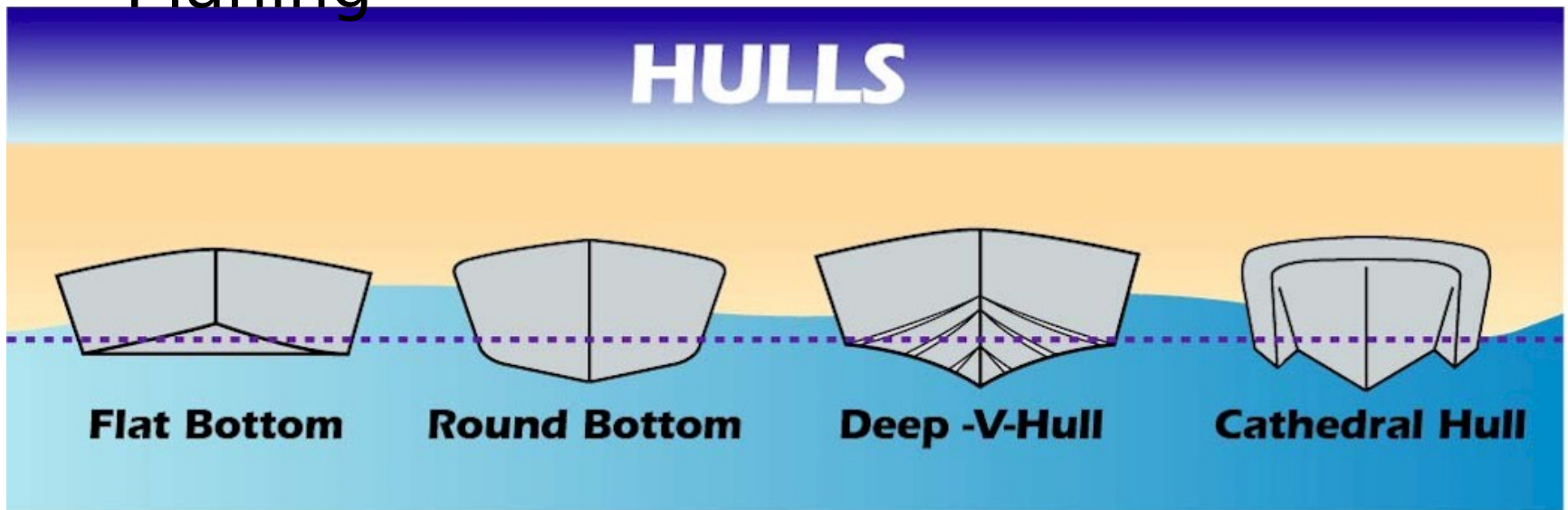
Introduction to Boats, cont.,





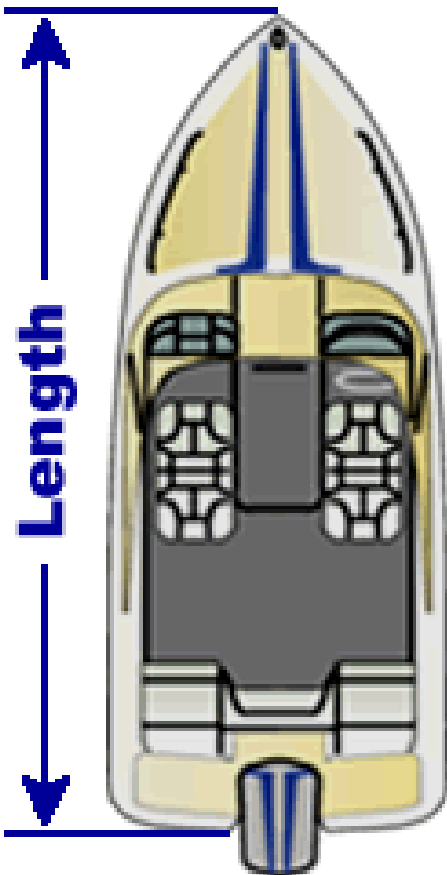
Hull Types

- 2 Basic Types of Hulls: Displacement & Planing



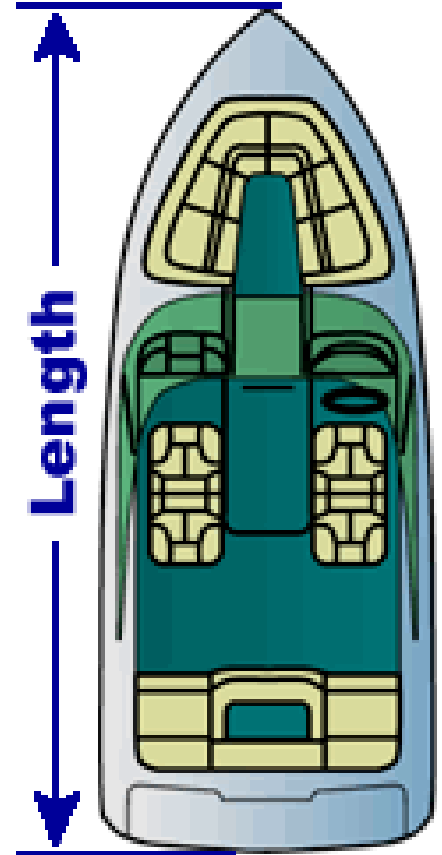
Length of a Vessel

Outboards



Vessel's overall length determines the equipment required to comply with federal and state laws.

Inboards

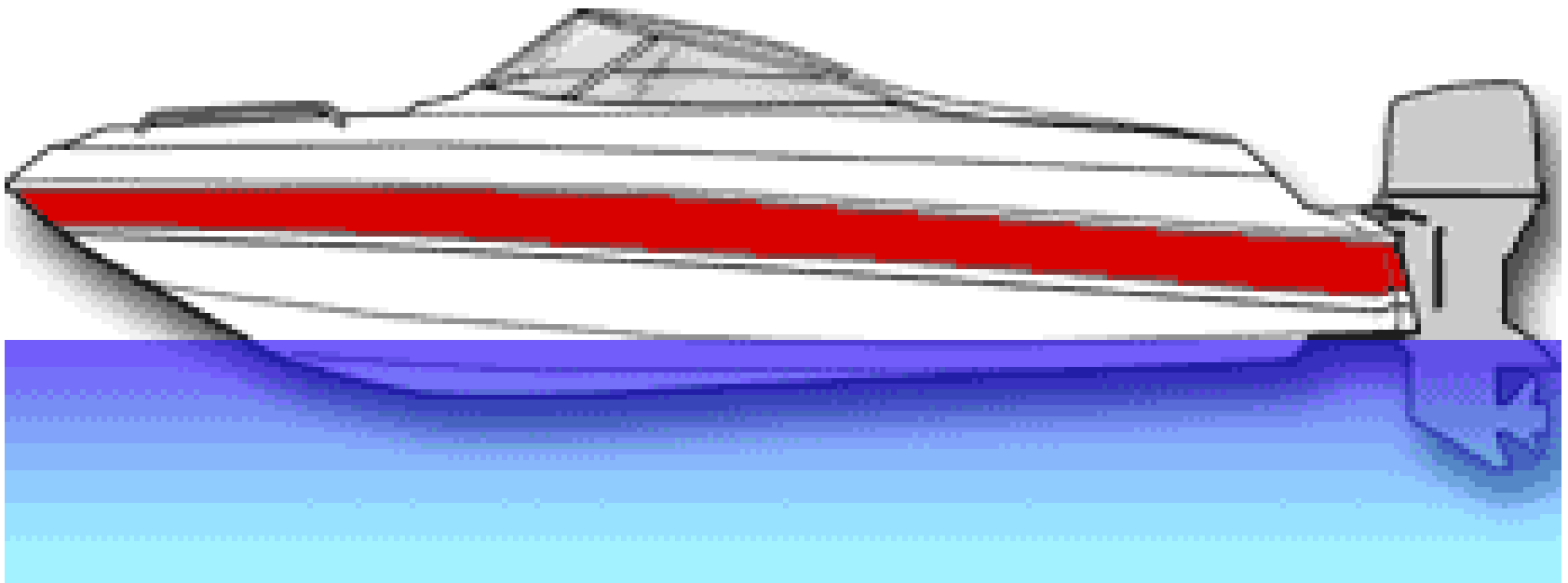




Length Classes

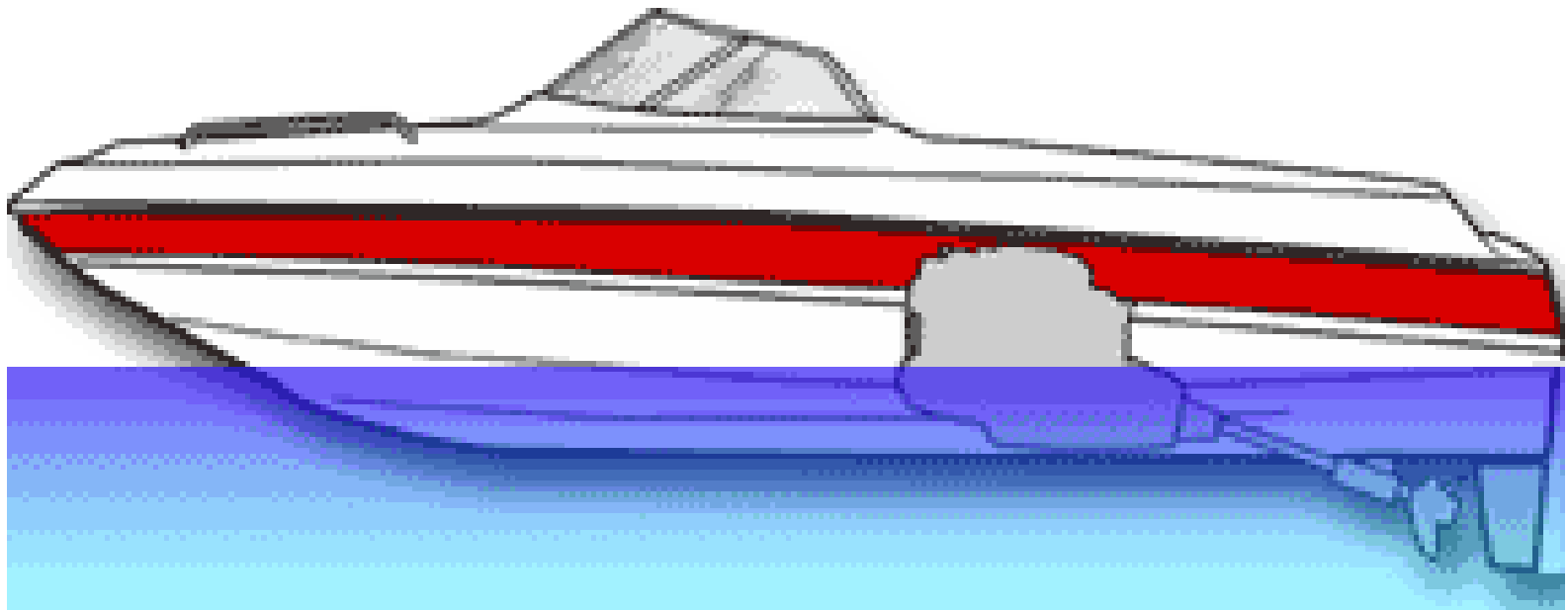
- Class A - Less than 16 feet
- Class 1 - 16 feet to less than 26 feet
- Class 2 - 26 feet to less than 40 feet
- Class 3 - 40 feet to less than 65 feet

Outboard



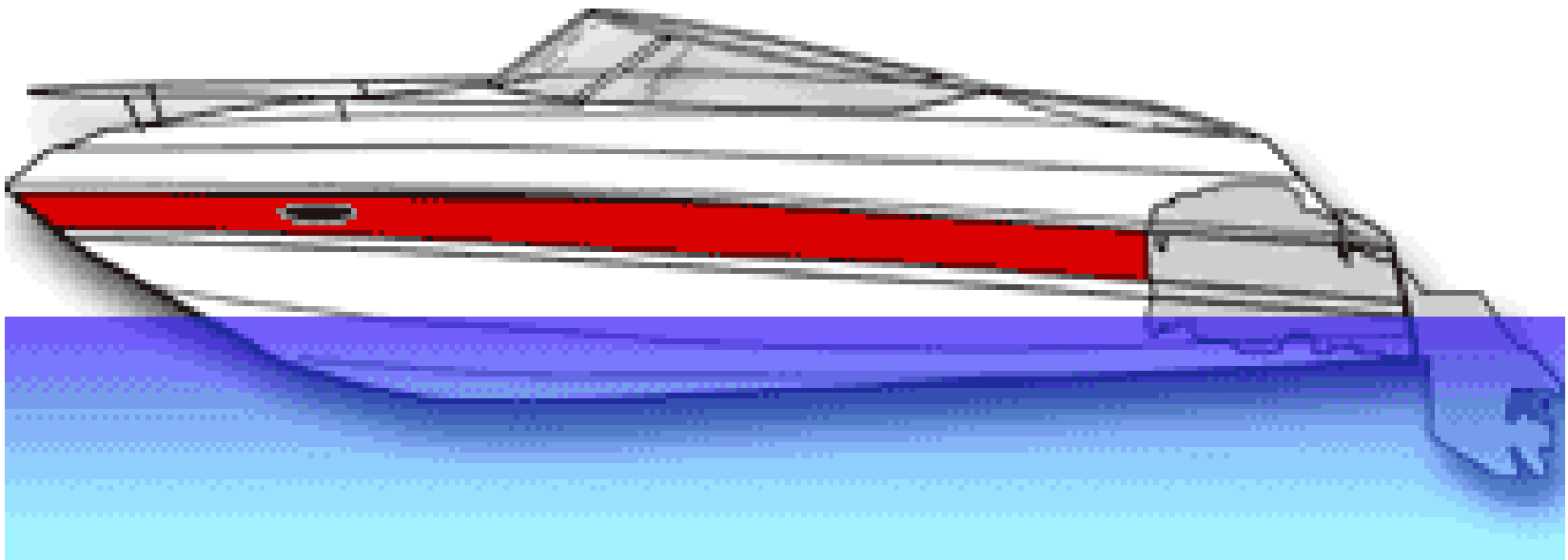
- Portable Self-Contained Unit Attached To The Transom
- Steering is controlled by a Tiller, swivels the

Inboard



- Mounted inside the hull's midsection or in front of the transom
- Steering is controlled by a rudder behind the propeller.

Stern Drive

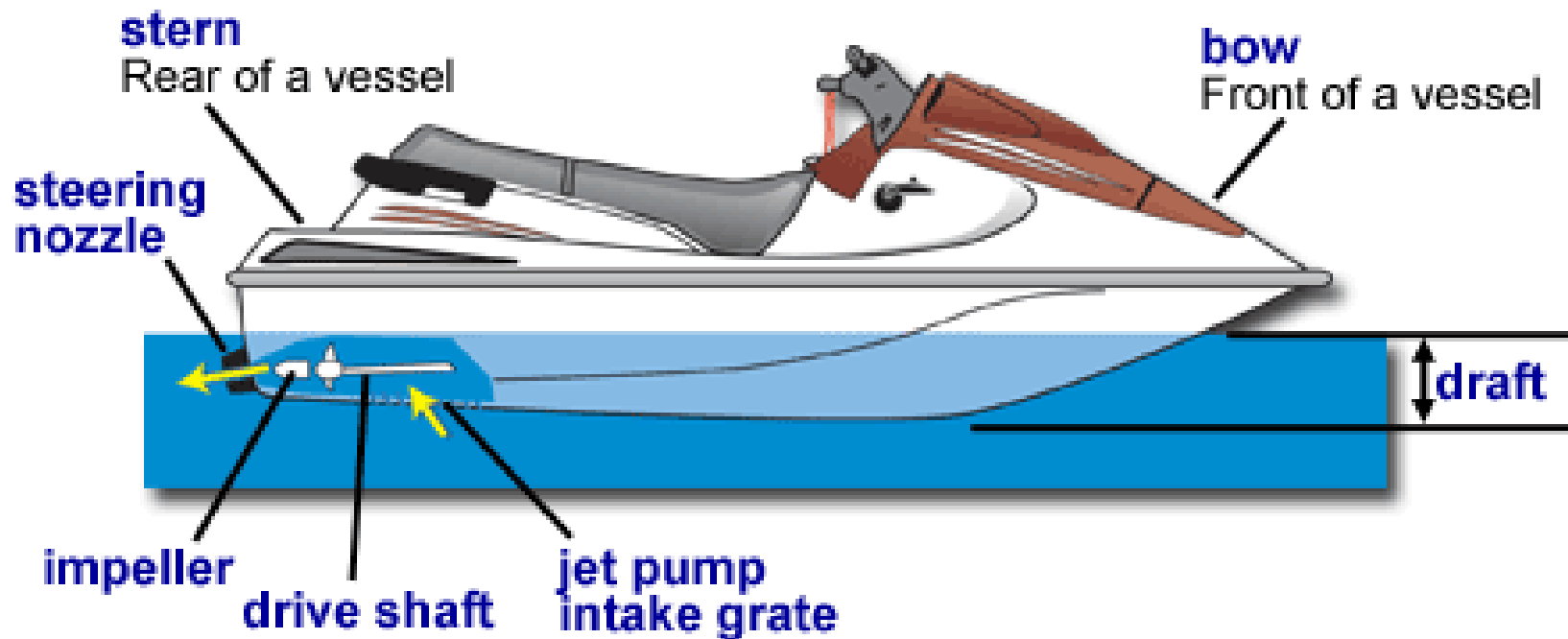


- Also known as Inboard/Outboards (I/Os)
- Attached through the transom to a drive unit
- Steering is controlled by the outdrive, swivels like outboard

Personal Watercraft

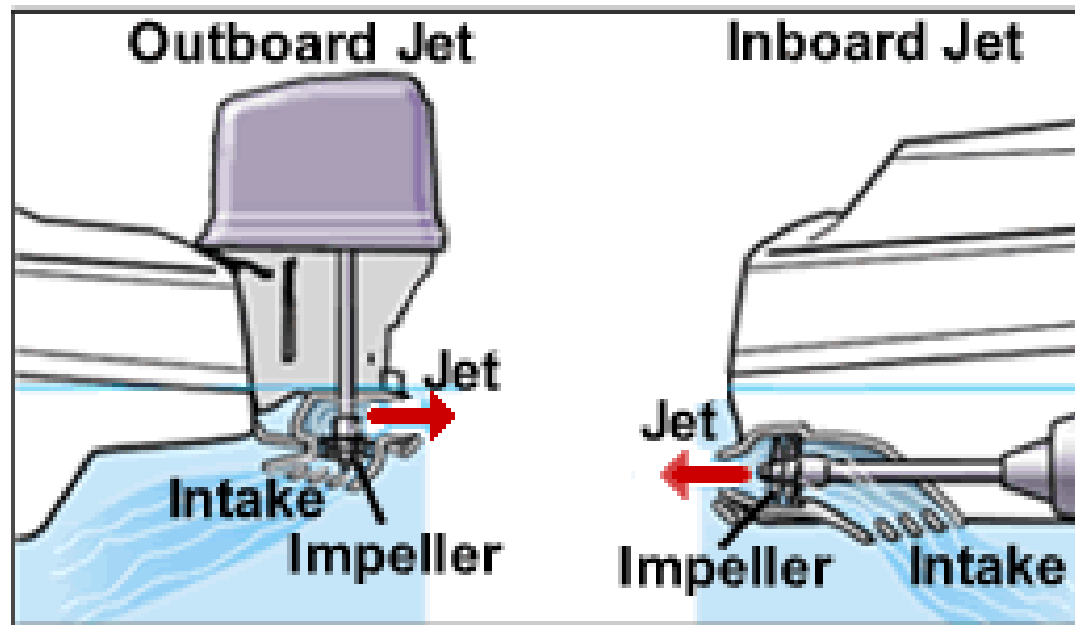


Personal Watercraft, cont.



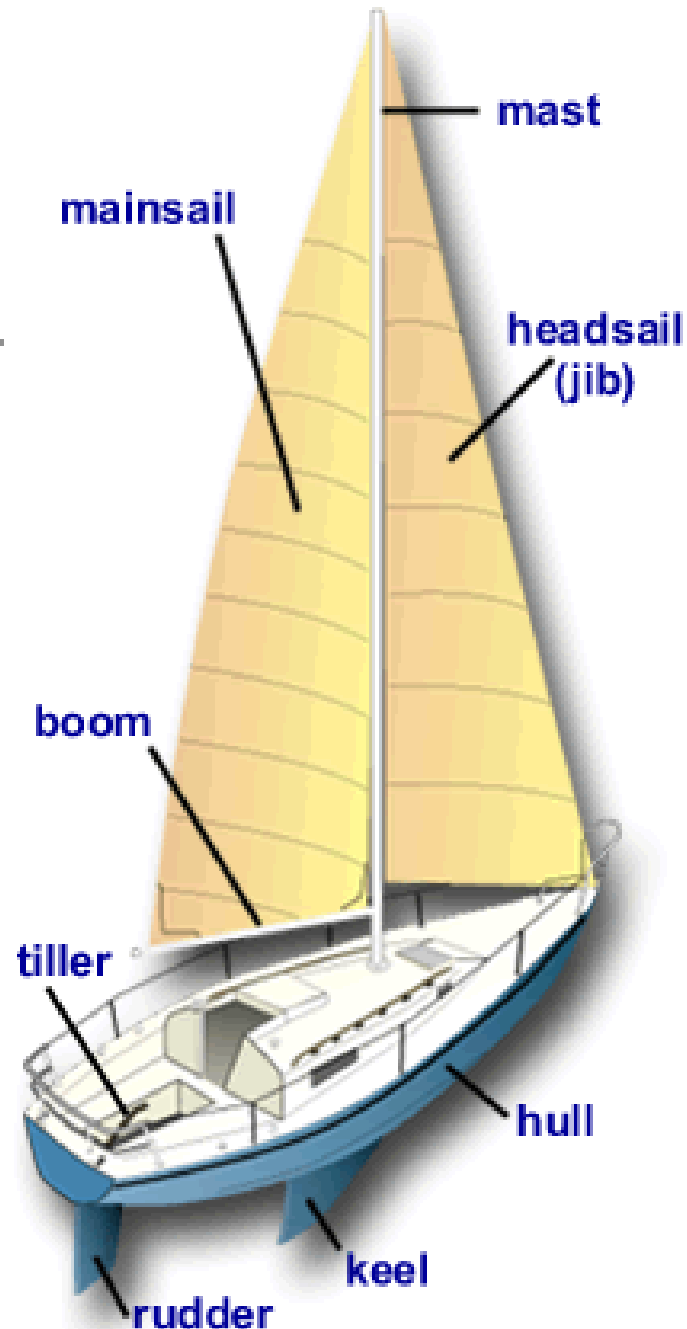
- PWC – uses an inboard jet drive, less than 16 feet

Jet Drive



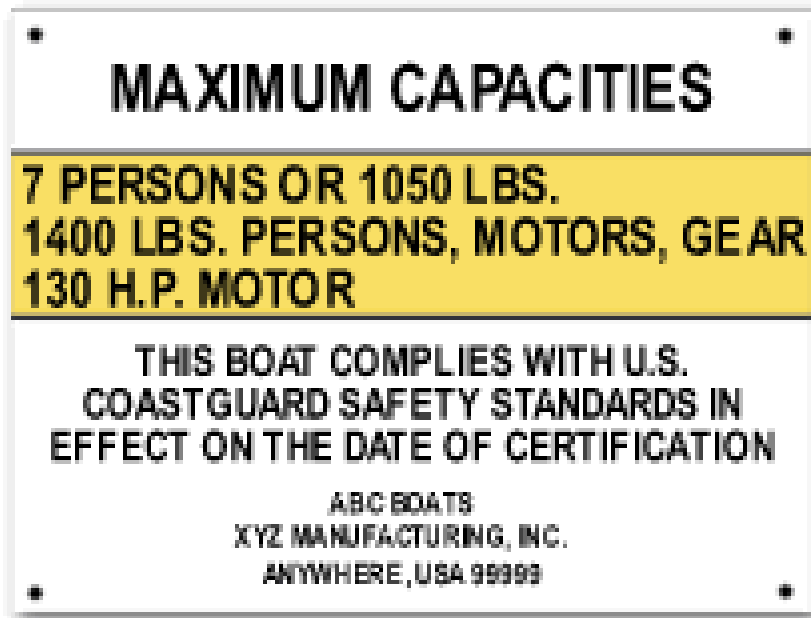
Sailboats

- Wind Powered
- Range in Size & Complexity
- Four Main Components:
 - Hull
 - Rigging
 - Keel
 - Rudder





Boat Capacity



- # of people =
$$\frac{\text{vessel length (ft.)}}{\text{vessel width (ft.)}} \times 15$$



Float Plan

- Why?
- Includes What Type of Information?
- When Is The Plan Prepared?
- Plan Provided To?
- Modifications To The Plan?
- Plan Completion?